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Worldwide Report

ARMS CONTROL

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8 January 1986

WORLDWIDE REPORT

ARMS CONTROL

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

IZVESTIYA ON IMPORTANCE OF UN ROLE IN STOPPING ARMS RACE

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 85 p 5

[Article by B. Ivanov: "The Sword--Into the Sheath"]

[Excerpt] The United Nations Charter went into effect 40 years ago, on 24 October 1945. Emerging from the flames of the great battle to save human civilization from the "brown plague" of fascism, the nations who founded this international organization solemnly proclaimed their resolve to join efforts to "spare coming generations the disaster of war, which has brought mankind unspeakable sorrow twice in our lifetime...."

The UN has 159 members today. The results of recent General Assembly sessions have shown that the vast majority are demonstrating firm resolve and political will in the effort to counteract the aggressive policy of militaristic forces led by the USA, to avert the madness of nuclear destruction. This is convincingly demonstrated by the approval of the declaration condemning nuclear war and resolutions on preventing an arms race in space, on the rejection of force, on the freezing of nuclear weapons, on a complete and universal ban on the testing of nuclear weapons and on the unacceptability of a policy of state terrorism, which were worked out at the initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist nations. Washington has frequently found itself isolated in its opposition to these. This has been the cause of irate attacks upon the UN by the USA. The White House does not like the fact that many UN delegations from the developing nations vote for Soviet proposals.

Today, the question of war and peace is urgent as never before. The present generation has been a witness to the birth of enormous capabilities in the crucible of scientific and technological progress, which give mankind the ability either to flourish or to totally destroy itself as a biological species. The question "To be or not to be?", which once troubled the hero of Shakespeare's tragedy, worries everyone today. More than just worrying them, it is motivating them to action. "If we do not put an end to war, war will put an end to us!"--these words of well-known British writer Herbert Wells have assumed totally concrete meaning today. If there should be a thermo-nuclear conflict today, no one--neither in the Northern nor the Southern hemisphere--would be able to avoid its deadly wind. Only by ejecting the

nuclear threat from the political scene will we be able to secure peace and hence, life on Earth as well. And there can be no doubt that this cherished dream of peoples can be achieved only with specific measures, only with a vigorous struggle. It is therefore profoundly symbolic that traditional Disarmament Week is beginning all over the planet on the anniversary of the UN Charter. It reflects the will of peoples demanding more and more actively that the planet be saved from the fire of a nuclear apocalypse which would destroy everything.

The policy conducted by the Soviet Union, which is profoundly consistent with the interest of achieving lasting peace and reliable security, is based on the Leninist principle: "disarmament is the ideal of socialism." It is this ideal for which our people are striving. As early as 1946 the USSR proposed banning nuclear weapons forever. In the years since then our government has submitted from the UN rostrum more than 100 specific proposals for strengthening peace, preventing the arms race, limiting and reducing nuclear weapons, particularly nuclear missiles. Nor has the current anniversary, 40th Session of the UN General Assembly been an exception. During this session the USSR submitted for discussion the question "On International Collaboration in the Peaceful Development of Nonmilitarized Space." Preventing the militarization of space would make it possible to apply the enormous material and intellectual resources of states for developing that area in the interest of all peoples. Most important, however, it would make it possible to effect extensive reductions in nuclear weapons and begin moving toward the complete and universal elimination of the nuclear danger.

Most of the UN members have spoken out long and persistently for the total and unconditional halting of nuclear tests by all the nuclear powers. The USSR has set an example of political realism in this respect by announcing a unilateral moratorium on such testing and stating its readiness to permanently ban them, if the USA will do likewise.

We proceed from the premise that peace cannot be maintained just on the basis of a "balance of fear" generated by a continuous arms build-up. The time has come to reject the political "cold war" stereotypes, which have now become extremely dangerous. Other actions are essential, actions which conform to the new, global political and military realities which have recently developed. Such is the demand of intelligence, which alone can and must save mankind from catastrophe.

New initiatives put forth by M.S. Gorbachev during his recent visit to France were another demonstration of goodwill on the part of the Soviet Union. As underscored in the international press, they are constructive, earnest and realistic. Their implementation would lead to a fundamental breakthrough in the international situation and contribute to the growth of mutual trust and to a lowering of dangerous tensions. The new Soviet moves are a large-scale, comprehensive program for improving the planet's international climate.

What is the reaction abroad? Judging from everything, people there are aware that in the present situation it is politically risky to cling to the old course of confrontation and repeat that "there are things which are more

important than peace." Neither their own people, their allies or the world community would understand this. There has been no shortage of bravura speeches about "a desire for peace" and "real disarmament" on the Potomac recently. The disguise of "doves" hastily donned by the Washington politicians can fool few people, however, particularly since the ominous screams of "hawks" continue to emerge from beneath the dove feathers.

History has taught us that we need to fight against war before it has begun, fight together. The new upsurge in the antiwar movement demonstrates the fact that the peoples of the world have one common enemy, war. Massive demonstrations are rolling in mighty waves over the entire planet, over all the continents. Their participants understand that we cannot delay in the matter of war and peace. Only the arms race gains from time lost in the search for peaceful solutions, after all. This Disarmament Week will undoubtedly be another brilliant page in the history of the peoples' struggle against war.

At the dawn of Soviet Russia's birth, Aleksandr Blok exclaimed to the capitalist states threatening our nation: "For the last time--come to your senses, old world!... Before it is too late, sheath the old sword...." Before it is too late, we must sheath the thermonuclear sword, that new, all-destructive and all-devastating sword hanging over peace and the life of mankind, once and for all. And the United Nations must play a particular role in this noble cause.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

MOSCOW CITES U.S. LEGISLATORS ON DANGERS OF 'STAR WARS'

Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by political observer Nikolay Pastukhov under the rubric "A Look At Events": "A Reference Point of Peace and Progress"]

[Text] One only has to glance at the political map of our world to see the ominous eruption of American military preparations in various regions on its surface. This is a result of the dangerous list which has appeared in the policy of the largest capitalist powers. As General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted at the October Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the passage of time and the practical actions of imperialism, particularly American imperialism, are illuminating the nature of that policy more and more clearly: social revenge based on the achievement of military superiority over socialism, the suppression of progressive, liberation movements by force, and the maintaining of international tensions at a level which would justify the production of more and more new types of weapons of mass destruction and the militarization of space.

So many fables have been thought up about us at the headquarters for psychological war in Washington, London and Bonn, a war which is being conducted against the Soviet Union over the bourgeois radio and television channels and in the periodical press, which are controlled by the monopolies. A stream of slander about the "aggressive nature" of the USSR, about its "military threat" and about socialism in general, which U.S. President R. Reagan has called "a product of evil," floods the minds of the people every hour of every day. The purpose is to make fools of them and thus "to justify" the arms race. Despite all of the barriers and impediments, however, the truth about the Soviet Union's love of peace and its constructive proposals to improve international relations are reaching broad groups of the Western public.

And they recently learned of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and of the new edition of our party's program, which fairly thoroughly reflects the main trends in world development. These include the further strengthening of real socialism's position, the growth of its prestige and influence and the increase in the role of popular masses advocating the renewal of life on a just basis. They include increasing opposition to positive changes in the world by imperialism's reactionary, aggressive forces. And they include the

strengthening of the capability of the world which unites the socialist nations, the international workers' and communist movement, dozens of independent new states and broad antiwar, democratic movements. It is precisely their interaction which is determining the general direction of world development in our era.

The extensive response evoked in the world by the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee is perfectly understandable. Summing up the statements of political and public figures, progressive observers and the mass media in foreign countries, they amount to the following. The Soviet Union has demonstrated the CPSU's responsible and constructive approach to the problems of war and peace disturbing mankind. The Soviet Union's initiatives are designed to eliminate the danger of a nuclear conflict and are a graphic example of the creative implementation of Leninist foreign policy principles. They create all of the preconditions for averting a new round of the arms race stemming from the Star Wars preparations begun by the R. Reagan Administration. The USSR's peaceful initiatives are supported by everyone to whom peace on earth is dear.

And how are Western ruling circles reacting to Moscow's precisely defined foreign policy course? In all fairness, it should be said that they are not reacting identically. France, for example, is not obeying Washington's order to halt economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. It has also indicated its negative attitude toward the American Star Wars program. Many of the USA's NATO allies are inclined to lend an ear to the USSR's proposals on ways and methods to eliminate the arms race. This was clearly demonstrated by a session of the North Atlantic Assembly held in San Francisco. U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz spoke at the session and pressured government officials from West European nations unconditionally to support the White House's dangerous plans for militarizing space. As the newspaper SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE pointed out, however, G. Shultz encountered serious opposition from the assembly. Furthermore, it came not only from representatives of West European governments, but also from members of the American delegation. Representatives of France, Italy, the FRG and other nations demanded that agreement be reached between the USSR and the USA on a drastic weapons reduction as soon as possible. A large number of U.S. legislators have pointed out that the Star Wars program is contrary to the Soviet-American agreement limiting antimissile defense (AMD) systems. Even such a conservative Congressman as D. Fascell, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, was forced to acknowledge this fact. Congressman N. Dicks stated that the Star Wars program is leading to a new round of the arms race. T. Longstreth, one of the leaders of the Arms Control Association, stated that most Americans believe implementation of the Star Wars program will lead to a further escalation of the arms race. A public opinion poll conducted in the USA, he pointed out, had shown that Americans support by a ratio of five to one an agreement between the USSR and the USA which would outlaw the placing of weapons into space.

It is revealing that Secretary of State G. Shultz left for Western Europe to take part in a special session of the NATO Council on the level of ministers of foreign affairs almost immediately following his speech in San

Francisco, which sounded like the voice of one crying in the wilderness. The UPI reported that he intended to call upon the NATO nations again at that meeting to support the USA's militaristic course.

President R. Reagan, in turn, stated recently that he will not reject his Star Wars program and cynically added that the USA will adhere to the principle of operating from a position of strength in its foreign policy. This is stubbornness worthy of better application.

All the same, we do need to consider the lessons of history, on the one hand, and the tragic consequences which can result from Star Wars, on the other. With respect to the lessons of history, we should recall how German fascism's policy of operating from "a position of strength" ended: a total of 50 million people died in World War II, which rolled over the territory of 40 states, the number of wounded reached 30-35 million (20-25 million of which were left disabled), Europe's cities were turned into ruins, and extremely valuable monuments of human civilization were destroyed. And with respect to the possible consequences of a third world war involving the use of nuclear missiles, according to the Physicians for Peace movement, which was recently awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, it could result in the complete destruction of all life on earth and turn our planet into a lifeless body in space, contaminated by radioactive fallout. The situation is such that if we do not succeed in achieving a breakthrough now, in the future not only will existing arms limitation agreements be rendered impotent, but it will also become difficult to achieve new agreements in this area. The danger of war will grow as a result.

The efforts of the Soviet Union and other nations in the socialist commonwealth are aimed at avoiding this. The way to achieve this noble goal is indicated by Soviet proposals set forth by M.S. Gorbachev in an interview for TIME magazine during his visit to Paris and in the new edition of the Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It is the integral expression of our concept for securing peace on earth, social progress and the national liberation of peoples, and it defines the foundations of our policy, its main buttresses, which remain unshakeable.

Like ardent roulette players, however, American imperialism is raising the stakes to the point of madness, dreaming of achieving military superiority over the socialist nations and weakening their economic strength by imposing upon them the burden of armaments in the belief that "for the USA it is expensive, but for the USSR it is ruinous." But will it not ruin the American people first? Unemployment in the USA is staying at a high 8.5 million; 30 million Americans are living a life of poverty; the budget deficit is approaching 210 billion dollars; the negative balance has reached almost 150 billion dollars; and [U.S.] indebtedness to other nations is growing rapidly. Interest on the state debt, which is approaching 2 trillion dollars, has also increased drastically. The total debt will exceed 500 billion dollars during the next 2 or 3 years. Here we have the ruinous consequences of militarization!

With respect to the Soviet people, they are proceeding confidently toward the noble goals outlined by our party.

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

PRAVDA ON U.S. BIG BUSINESS INTEREST IN SDI

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 85 p 6

[Article by Gr. Oganov: "We Write Zero, but the Bomb is on the Mind"]

[Text] The Potomac River, flowing through Washington, has received a new tributary. Tears of disappointment and offense are shed in the White House, winding in a very thin stream amidst the lawns and concrete barricades of the presidential residence and flow toward the greenish surface of Potomac waters.

There is reason for the offense. Offense at ungrateful, disobedient mankind. For some reason or another mankind is stubbornly shying away from the "defense initiatives" of Washington, regarding them as a mortal danger. The Europeans are now behaving particularly rebelliously. These people are not pleased at all. Not pleased with the "Pershings," the winged missiles, the "rapid deployment forces" and the "limited nuclear war" strategy. One simply does not know what to propose to these squeamish allies for their own well-being! Offensive!

And now such die-hard liberals as James Reston, reviewer for the NEW YORK TIMES, is in this camp. Here's what this scribbler has come up with: "We (that is, the United States) have a war strategy, but no peace strategy." And this at a time when we have even the most deadly nuclear missiles, called the "Peacekeeper." Peace! What is wrong that he does not know this?

The weeping into the rivers of Washington was transformed into sobbing when instead of strong applause the author of the "strategic defense initiative" (SDI), and speaking more simply, the author of the system for a space strike force and the militarization of circumterrestrial space, in his address fixed blame. Particularly he lamented the nickname, the clever or as they say, well-aimed nickname which the sharp-tongued Americans gave to the favorite "baby" of the president, "Star Wars."

"I do not know," lamented the master of the White House, "who thought up this name 'Star Wars,' but I would like that it be taken back because it creates a false impression..."

It was not easy for the president to utter such plaintive words. Originally he was greatly pleased by this sonorous name. "Star Wars" caressed the ear

with its Hollywood beauty. The term had that smartness, that luster of tinsel-ly showcasing which the owners of fashionable discotheques and pre-election committees of both leading parties, organizing their conventions like magnificent variety shows, love to flaunt.

It is not by chance that American journalists are saying that the pseudo-defense "initiative" was formed as a concept under the influence of the much-talked about movie producer of "Star Wars" George Lucas.

To be sure, the very idea of saturation with nuclear missiles, and insofar as possible, any other death-dealing weapons of all conceivable spheres, the solid earth, the underwater world and outer space, was not conceived of yesterday and not in the movie auditorium at the White House. It has dominated the minds of some transoceanic strategists since the time of Hiroshima, and possibly earlier.

But, since in the United States any "idea" must be sold as advantageously as possible, it must be wrapped in the most attractive packaging possible. And hence it was decided to liken it to the Lucas motion picture fantasy: after all, the ticket office receipts for the film "Star Wars" and the sequels "The Empire Strikes Back" and the "Return of the Jedi" were records. Some moviegoers saw these films five or ten times.

The associations which arose among millions of Americans, involuntarily equating the films and the president's calculations, were counted on in Washington, assisting the government in the initiative to spread the arms race into space, forcing the public to make its peace with the new, costly program, pursuing the objective of attaining a strategic advantage over the USSR by organizing a multilayer system of antimissile defense with elements of basing in space.

The government also counted on another type of association. In the Lucas film the main hero, the latest Hollywood superstar Luke Skywalker, fights in space against some Empire of Evil. The regrettably famous statement of the head of the White House, calling the Soviet Union the "epitome of evil," was clearly intended for the very simple emotions of those who saw the film "Star Wars."

It must be said that this simple procedure, representing the ideological opponent as something like the devil incarnate, has been used by anti-Soviet propagandists over and over again. Since the time of the October Revolution bourgeois propaganda has been picturing the Bolsheviks as if they were bear-like monsters with knives in their teeth.

But here is the misfortune: the attempt to join the Reagan "strategic initiative" with the Lucas motion picture easy victory in the consciousness (or subconscious) of Americans led to a boomerang effect. "The predilection for Hollywood and its tricks is not leading us to any good," noted one political commentator. And then in the White House it was deemed well to begin speaking of a "false impression."

The professionals from the propagation machine rushed to the assistance. An article appeared in the WASHINGTON POST in which it was asserted that in 1979

-- long before Reagan settled down in the White House -- he chanced to visit the headquarters of the joint aerospace defense command of North America, hidden in the mountains of Colorado, and asked the general giving the orientation: "What can be done to stop an enemy missile if the radars show that it is flying toward the United States?" The newspaper asserts that the laconic answer was: "Nothing." But the visitor decided that in one way or another he must solve this problem.

The day following the appearance of the article in the WASHINGTON POST, the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES made a still more stunning discovery. It appears that witnesses were found that as early as 1967, immediately after his election as governor of California, Reagan visited one of the main centers for research and development of weapon systems, the Radiation Laboratory at Livermore. There he "expressed deep interest in what efforts were being made to defend the country from enemy missiles."

That is how far the roots of SDI go! No, not without purpose did the author-prophet become president of the United States: this was Divine Providence, the concern of the Almighty for the salvation of America, and at the same time, democracy in general and sacred private property from Communist violation. For the sake of success of this mission there was also a prophetic vision from space. So that it was not Lucas who suggested the idea of "Star Wars" to the White House, but the White House that suggested it to Lucas.

Thus, legend No 1, about the authorship of the president, long-long ago, they say, thinking about the flight of American space Valkeries, but for so long and no longer refraining from a public announcement. A legend because a legend is not supported by real facts. And although all the power of the propaganda machine in the United States pushes the one and only, now presidential figure, to the front of the stage, in actuality he is only the acting chairman of a gigantic star-nuclear consortium.

In order to seek the real authors of "Star Wars," modestly hiding in the shadows, we must step a little into the past, back to 1957. Precisely then, with the appearance of the first Soviet satellite, opening the era of peaceful mastery of outer space, research and development began in the United States on a system of antisatellite weapons. Appropriations on this work increased from year to year and by 1967 had attained 2 1/2 billion dollars. The bosses of the aerospace industry already rubbed their hands in anticipation of profits, when suddenly, one after another, the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (1967) and the Soviet-American Agreement on the Restriction of Antimissile Defense Systems (1972) were signed.

However, as it became clear later, both the "hawks" in the Pentagon and the sharks of the aerospace business, recovering after the first fright, continued their greedy absorption with budgetary items. Beginning in 1974 (already at the time of Nixon!) tests of different components of space systems have been carried out, as a weapon using the directed energy of charged particles, at the Livermore Laboratory. Under the romantically sounding name "Excalibur," studies have been made of the possibility of transformation of the energy of

a nuclear shot set off in space into a beam of laser rays of enormous destructive force. (We note that "Excalibur" is also the name of a popular motion picture hit.)

Even such a brief excursion into the history of the subject indicates who was interested in the birth of the new, so costly "strategic initiatives" and why. The monopolies will go all the way for the sake of redepositing billions of dollars in their safes and also for the "holy objective."

So everything is clear, it appears, with legend No 1. But there are also other aspects. First of all, there is the propagandistic "baloney," a half-baked mish-mash to deceive the gullible. It is quite simple. They say that the militarization of space is a purely "defensive" initiative and "star wars" is not the "transformation of the heavens into hell," as the well-known West German public figure Egon Baer has expressed it graphically, but an attempt to "deprive nuclear weapons of force," to make them "obsolete." In short, there is no reason for anyone to be concerned...

Alas, ungrateful mankind is restless. Man does not believe the topsy-turvy logic of the peace lovers of Washington, leading to interesting paradoxes: "It is necessary to produce more weapons in order for there to be fewer" and "it is necessary to militarize space in order to ensure peace in the universe." Even the American press, subservient to business, and especially to the military-industrial complex, is strained to the hilt. "The 'Star Wars' program," writes the California TRIBUNE, "is bringing the planet a new round of the arms race, a further aggravation of international tensions and an increase in the military threat..." The capital WASHINGTON POST states: "Among all the manifestations of dishonesty with which the discussion of these problems is permeated, the most dishonest, without doubt, is the proposition that the establishment of a system of the "star wars" type can somehow bring the arms race to an end." Numerous declarations of scientists adequately competent not to draw their conclusions on the basis of Hollywood fantasy have expressed themselves in the same spirit.

Thus, legend No 2, about the wonder-working influence of the program for the militarization of space on the problem of war and peace, is not believed by serious people. But some part of the American public (according to an assertion of the LOS ANGELES TIMES, not more than one-third), believing in the technical feasibility of a "space umbrella," has egotistically decided: "we Americans, in the case of a nuclear war, will be helped in survival by this 'umbrella,' and the rest of the world can go down the drain..."

Attitudes of this kind have long been cultivated in the United States. The perception of all others (non-Americans) as pariahs or even "enemies of America," provincial chauvinistic egotism, assurance of the right of the United States to interfere in the affairs of others, to dictate, to punish offenders, this is the reverse side of the coin of that classical isolationism to which the Yankees were committed. "What is good for the United States is also good for the rest of the world" -- such is the canon of modern imperialistic thinking enunciated on the shores of the Potomac. And anyone who does not think this way is a "Red," "a terrorist" or "an enemy."

And just how many rabbits do they want to kill under the single propagandistic tune of a "defense" initiative? The same thing is repeated over and over. They say that the president is not a "hawk" at all; in spirit he is a great peacelover. That's the first. The "Star Wars" idea is not a military enterprise, but virtually a feat of magnanimity on the thorny path to disarmament. That is the second aspect.

And so legends are created for naive simpletons. There is a curious parade of these fairy tales, these remarkable military-strategic propagandistic subjects -- from the neutron bomb to paralytic nerve gas, from the notorious "zero variant" to the double bookkeeping in calculations of nuclear parity. And finally, the fairy tale of "Star Wars," saving peace. But perhaps it is not clear that all these subjects are threaded on the shaft of one thought, one obtrusive idea: in any way possible achieve military supremacy over the USSR and its allies. Here is the quintescence (once again we will use the expression of James Reston) of the "militant diplomacy" of Washington; this is the formula of the roguish authors of "zero variants":

We write zero, but keep the bomb in mind...

We talk profusely about the love of peace, but keep the bomb in mind...

We go to negotiations, but keep the bomb in mind...

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

USSR LIKENS U.S.-FRG COOPERATION IN 'STAR WARS' TO U.S.-NAZI TIES

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 85 p 4

[Article by M. Stoyanov: "Following Operation Paperclip"]

[Text] From "miracle weapons" to "Star Wars". Facts reveal that foreign experts and the Pentagon have been cooperating in a disgraceful manner with Nazi criminals who ruling U.S. circles have been using to build the American war machine for more than 40 years.

An event that recently occurred during a U.S. House of Representatives Congressional Subcommittee Hearing was not a sensation in the full sense of the word, for many facts stated there were no revelation. However, because they were official confirmed by the Justice Department's Director of the Office of Special Investigations N. Sher, they took on scandalous significance. He acknowledged that after the Second World War the United States used Nazis and their minions for intelligence work and that American authorities had helped some of them immigrate into the US.

The revelations were more remarkable when you consider that the department that he headed was the one responsible for finding Nazi werewolves who had become entrenched in the US and making them answerable.

The acknowledgements as well as the hearings themselves, were no accident. The motivation for the acknowledgements was the scandal created by news which had been leaked in the press that Nazi criminals living in the US are being protected by highly placed officials in the Washington administration. White House Director of Communications P. Buchanon was specifically named. According to UPI information, he met last year with friends of a certain Arthur Rudolph and gave them assurance that "they" would help restore his American citizenship.

Who is Arthur Rudolph? This names means a lot to people who know the history of Hitlerite rocket weapons development and of crimes in the Dora concentration camp. From 1943 to 1945 he worked on the development of rocket weapons for the fascist Wermacht. His hands were warmed with the blood of hundreds of prisoners whom the Nazis kept in an especially hush-hush concentration camp near one of the rocket factories. Secretly taken into the US after the war, he was associated with work on strategic missile design and

for many years was an employee of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

His successful career in the US would still be continuing if this fanatic's earlier "feats" had not received publicity. The American public's wave of anger forced Rudolph to leave the US two years ago. But apparently some people are again ready to shut their eyes to his past and to repeat Operation Paperclip to some degree. Rudolph was taken to the US within the framework of this operation which was carried out in September 1945 by U.S. special operations personnel. And he was not the only one. The English newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES indicates that approximately 500 experts from Hitlerite Germany's rocket construction sector were secretly moved across the Atlantic and "found themselves at the White Sands, New Mexico test range where they began to use their experience in working with the V-2 rocket to develop new generations of missiles, but now for the Americans." The newspaper stresses that they formed the nucleus for U.S. Army missile construction personnel and later, after its creation in 1958, for NASA."

In disclosing the secret springs of economic, political and military ties between reactionary U.S. circles and fascist Germany, American author Charles Heim, the author of the book "Trading With The Enemy", indicates in his new work, "The American Swistika. The Startling History Of Our Cooperation With The Nazis From 1933 To The Present" that "at various times coordinated efforts aimed at aiding and supporting the Nazis... were undertaken at a high level to arrange for peace during the war and to restore them to power in the post-war period ... It was felt that the confirmed supporters of national-socialism would be desirable allies in the face of communism."

SS member Otto von Bolschwing became one such ally. During the war he held a high post in AEG [Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft] which was a branch company of General Electric before the war. As early as 1945 he came in contact with U.S. Army security forces which even then were already developing ties with such vile Nazis as K. Barbei, R. Gelen and O. Skorsen. Bolschwing began to actively work on the American side, giving them important military information, including information on rocket research. Up until 1954, when he received permission to immigrate into the US, he worked for American Army Intelligence. Despite his Nazi service record, Bolschwing rose to the position of vice president for Transnational Computer Investment Corporation abroad.

In his book C. Hiem notes that Otto von Bolschwing was only one of thousands of inveterate Nazi cut-throats who "the U.S. Department of Defense recruited as intelligence agents." He points out that discussions about a Third World War began as early as 1946 and anti-communist hysteria began to grip right-wing extremists in the US. A sort of invisible cloud of censorship shrouded the country every time attempts to criticize cooperation with the Nazis were published. In this regard, the American author cites the remarkable opinion of one of the experts from fascist Germany who was brought into the US under Operation Paperclip: "The FBI wasn't interested in whether I had been a member of the Nazi Party. I think that they understood."

Thus influential forces in the United States began actively recruiting rocket experts in the fascist camp behind the back of the Soviet Union which had endured the brunt of the losses in the war. Special action groups combed Germany, carefully examining laboratories and facilities that produced rockets, new radar and other types of military equipment and technology.

At that same time foreign military circles showed special interest in Herbert Wagner, the chief engineer on the project to develop the first German guided missile. Even before Fascist Germany capitulated, he helped American Naval representatives find the Hertz Mountain hiding place where rocket blueprints and models had been hidden. Wagner, as well as other Nazi military experts, was taken to the US where he "took part in preparations for a possible missile attack against Japan which was called off because of Truman's decision to drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasake."

Otto Ambrose was also one of the experts "imported" from abroad. He was an expert in the field of war gases and had worked at I. G. Farben Industries. He was the same man who had delivered his evil poison to the fascist "death factories." It is noteworthy that a certain Peter Grice, later a member of R. Reagan's "kitchen cabinet" was the one who took Ambrose to the US. Werner von Braun, the father of the V-2 Rocket, and other people who took part in the Hitlerite "miracle weapon" project -- R. Beikel, George von Tizenhausen and G. Habermann -- were also among those taken to the US. The latter at one time had been distressed that some thought the V-2 was of no special interest as a weapon.

Operation Paperclip was also intended to make the V-2 "more interesting" and to carry out reckless plans for world superiority using the assistance of those who had built rocket weapons at Nazi military "forges". This is being very graphically depicted today in the Pentagon's militaristic plans. The Pentagon is relying on "first-strike weapons" and on its "Star Wars" plans.

Here is one symbolic detail to show this. Work on the "V" program cost Fascist Germany 25 billion dollars, using today's values. This is approximately the same amount ear-marked for the initial stage of the so-called "Strategic Defensive Initiative" (SDI), or, in plainer terms, "Star Wars". Of course this is simply a coincidence. The fact that U.S. ruling circles hope to tie the West German military-industrial complex and its scientific potential to this dangerous venture is certainly no accident.

And this hope is finding active supporters on the banks of the Rhine where "Star Wars" also startled some people. For example, while speaking to the Verkund Military-Scientific Society conference in Munich, Chancellor H. Kohl declared that the FRG had to take part in the SDI program. A special working group has even been created for this in Bonn and the Ministry of Defense has made contact with representatives of the military-industrial concerns that are closely associated with American partners to discuss their possible contribution to the development of weapons for "Star Wars." In this same vein, the newspaper Wirtschafts Woche, the mouthpiece of business circles, states, "genuine happiness rules in the FRG aerospace industry." This is understandable, for the SDI Program will be a "pot of gold" for them.

The American newspaper DEFENSE NEWS in particular reports that the West German Dornier Aviation Company and U.S. Sperry Rand Corporation plan to obtain a joint contract to conduct experiments within the framework of developing offensive weapons for the "Star Wars" Program. And there is yet another curious detail. Special equipment with the Dornier and AEG trademarks is being used in American space systems. An enormous military-industrial monopoly has developed because Daimler-Benz recently absorbed AEG and, even earlier, also absorbed Dornier. SPIEGEL magazine writes that this octopus has special calculations with the American "Star Wars" Program, the initiator of which in turn is extremely ready to bring them in to realize the evil plans, relying on the experience of earlier "cooperation." The cooperation in question goes back to the period when Nazi Otto von Bolschwing served in AEG and this company was a branch of General Electric.

The West German press is not hiding the fact that militaristic elements in the FRG are excited by the special tasks involved in the SDI Program. In their opinion, participation in Reagan's "Star Wars" Program would allow them to elevate the Bundeswehr to a new level and even without this, it has become NATO's primary strike force in Europe.

While speaking at the Congressional Hearing which we referred to at the beginning, well-known American lawyer G. Loftus stated, "Secret lines to transport fascists are operating at the present time. The problem of sheltering Nazis is one that still exists today."

Yes. Operation Paperclip is not just a part of history. And it is not simply that facts about the disgraceful cooperation between American authorities and Nazis are only surfacing now and that some of these facts are still being covered up in the United States. But perhaps today, in light of the plans to militarize space, the link between the tasks which were assigned during the operation carried out forty years ago and the tasks which define the "Star Wars" Program are graphically apparent. And although other officials are taking part, the goals are as before, but are even more dangerous for mankind.

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CSO: 5200/1146

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

IZVESTIYA EXPRESSES CONCERN ON JAPANESE-FRG COOPERATION IN SDI

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 85 p 4

[Article by S. Agafonov: "Coordination on the Bonn-Tokyo line"]

[Text] The visit of the Minister of Defense of the Federal Republic of Germany, M. Werner, to Tokyo has been concluded. He conducted talks with the Prime Minister of Japan, Y. Nakasone, and his Japanese counterpart K. Kato and attended the scheduled training exercises of the "self-defense forces."

From Tokyo the aircraft of the esteemed guest set a course for Seoul, where the talks will be continued, this time with South Korean officials, on a wide range of military problems.

In analyzing the results of M. Werner's trip the majority of observers share the opinion that under the present circumstances the trip of the West German Minister of Defense to Japan must be considered from several aspects. Contacts between the military agencies of the two countries are very symbolic in the year of the 40th anniversary of the crushing defeat of German fascism and Japanese militarism. Taking into account the desire of certain circles in Tokyo and Bonn, summing up the results of the postwar period, to bury the lessons of history in oblivion, the meeting of the former Axis allies for discussing "strategic problems" constitutes at the very least a political demonstration.

In this regard the announcement made by M. Werner at the press conference in the Japanese capital takes on special significance: "There are no serious obstacles to the development of cooperation in the field of defense between Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany." On the other hand there is a reliable platform for partnership in the military sphere, and this was brought out clearly in the talks in Tokyo - the thesis on the necessity to strengthen the "defensive capacity" and "solidarity" of the Western countries in the face of some sort of "Soviet threat" and the calls for close coordination.

As far as coordination is concerned it could already be called close, taking into account the active rapprochement of Japan with NATO. The growing exchange of military delegations, the participation of Tokyo in the work of a number of NATO organs in the capacity of an observer and talk of granting Japan the status of an "associated member" of the Atlantic alliance - all

this constitutes eloquent manifestations of the coordinating efforts. And from this point of view the visit to Tokyo of the Minister of Defense of the FRG is still another step on the road towards strengthening the ties on the line Japan - NATO.

As the information agencies indicate, a central place in M. Werner's talks with the Japanese officials was occupied by the discussion of the positions of the two countries on the question of their relations to the American program of creating strike weapons in space. Tokyo is conducting a "serious study" of this question and proclaims its "understanding." Bonn, in the words of M. Werner, has a "positive and active approach," considering research on the "Star Wars" program to be "justified and politically necessary." Despite the outward variation in formulations, in essence they are identical.

The expression of support on the part of Japan and the FRG for the American plans to militarize space is extremely important to Washington right now. On the threshold of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva the United States is increasing the pressure on its allies to obtain from them a public display of "unity" in the Western camp. A key element in this campaign is the infamous "Strategic Defense Initiative." In this regard the complete mutual understanding reached in M. Werner's talks in Tokyo indicate that the FRG and Japan are close to taking the political decision on the SDI that Washington expects from its partners.

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CSO: 5200/1974

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

FRG DECISION ON SDI PARTICIPATION BEFORE CHRISTMAS

No Government Pact Likely

DW251125 Hamburg BILD in German 25 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed report: "BILD Exclusive, Secret SDI Paper"]

[Text] Bonn will not conclude a government agreement with the United States on SDI. According to BILD information, the United States did not want such a government-to-government agreement.

It says in a secret document made available to BILD that on 16 October, Kohl's adviser, Horst Teltschik, warned in a confidential research committee session that the Americans were reluctant. Therefore, an "exchange of letters" or a "memorandum of understanding" is sufficient.

"Agreement" must be achieved with the Soviets regarding how far research and experiments are permissible on the basis of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on anti-missile systems.

Orders for our firms are possible in the most important fields of future technology; optics, radar, particle beam weapons, laser, and missile technology.

Decision Due by 25 December

LD291648 Hamburg DPA in German 1313 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, 29 Nov (DPA)--The Federal Government has reaffirmed that there will be a decision before Christmas on the start of negotiations with the United States on the involvement of German firms in SDI research projects for a space-based missile defense system. Government spokesman Friedhelm Ost said today that in the event of a positive decision it would not be possible to bring the negotiations to a conclusion before the end of the year. During the consultations, the form of the planned governmental agreement also had to be decided on. If it is decided on German participation then a small commission of experts would begin official negotiations with the U.S. administration.

Ost confirmed that the ministries concerned--they are, in addition to the Foreign Ministry, the Defense Ministry, the Economic Ministry, the Ministry for Research and Technology, and the Finance Ministry--had submitted their recommendations on the report of the so-called Teltschik commission to the Chancellor's Office. The decision, to be made in December, concerns whether, on the basis of the findings of the SDI experts commission and political conditions, negotiations should be started with the U.S. Government.

CDU Advocates Participation

LD271926 Hamburg DPA in German 1132 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, 27 Nov (DPA)--The federal security policy specialist committee of the CDU today advocated German participation in the U.S. SDI space missile defense project. Under the chairmanship of Bundestag Deputy Markus Berger, the committee passed a resolution which sets out conditions for participation in 10 points and stresses that the Europeans must have an influence on the aims and results of the research.

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RELATED ISSUES

USSR: ARMY PAPER CONTRASTS U.S., SOVIET APPROACHES

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by G. Kuznetsov, Deputy Chief Editor of ZA RUBEZHOM: "An Offensive in the Name of Peace, 'Defense' for the Sake of War"]

[Text] At 8:15 in the morning, precisely forty years after the moment when the first American atomic bomb used against people exploded over Hiroshima, a bell was struck in the Peace Park in this city of martyrs in memory of those who perished. Into a kentafiy (an urn with lists of atomic bomb victims) were laid books with the names of twenty-two people who had died in the past year from the consequences of radiation to which they were exposed, like those who died in August of 1945, and the approximately 100,000 people gathered there bowed their heads in silent prayer. Then, representatives of the press got the opportunity to interview "hibakushas"--people scorched by the split atom--who were attending the ceremony.

"Countries which possess nuclear weapons must refrain from their use," said one of the Hiroshima residents in answering the questions of television reporters. After the atomic bombardment, thirty-five operations were necessary to save her life.

To forbid, declare illegal, and annihilate nuclear weapons--not only "hibakushas" dream about and stand for this. All people of good will on our planet demand this. One of the most highly important foreign policy goals of the Soviet state is to reach an agreement with other nuclear powers to stop the nuclear arms production lines, and to set about nuclear disarmament and the liquidation of nuclear weapons. Our country spares no efforts in trying to achieve this. The most recent striking step was the introduction on August 6 of a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions through January 1, 1986. And if the USA were to follow the example of the Soviet Union, abstaining in turn from conducting explosions, the moratorium could become a prologue to a general and complete cessation of nuclear weapons testing.

The refusal of the Reagan administration to join in the moratorium on nuclear explosions and its conduct--as a challenge

to all humanity--of experiments in the underground Nevada test site fits in completely with the plans of American imperialism, which initiated the "atomic war era" on August 6, 1945. And no, it was not only and not so much Japan, but the Soviet Union that the USA's President Truman was trying to frighten in giving the order to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. According to Leo Szilard, one of the scientists who worked on the "Manhattan" project, and who unsuccessfully tried to dissuade Truman from using the atomic bomb at all, Secretary of State Burns thought that the main value of the bomb was not in its degree of influence upon Japan. The bomb, he said, would be used with one goal, namely: "to make the Russians more compliant in Europe." However, not only Europe was under discussion, but at a minimum an attempt to force the Soviet Union to agree to the idea of American world dominance with the aid of atomic blackmail.

Ruling circles of the USA continue to cherish these wild plans to this day, always beginning new rounds of the arms race, each time naively calculating that the next weapons system they develop will provide them with the superiority they hope for. After the atomic bombardment of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, sixty thousand nuclear warheads of seventy-one different types were produced in the United States for use in sixteen weapons systems. Up to the present, 750 billion dollars have been spent for this purpose. Now in production in the plant departments of military monopolies are eight types of warheads (for thirty kinds of armament), and in all there are 25,590 nuclear weapons in the arsenal of the Pentagon. As reported by the newspaper USA TODAY, which is close to government circles, the arsenal grows by 7-8 warheads of the most destructive type every day. These are for the MX intercontinental ballistic missile, for the first-strike "Pershing-2", which is deployed on the FRG's territory, and for the "Trident" nuclear missile submarine, as well as other destructive and all-obliterating nuclear weapons systems.

However, it seems that this is not sufficient for the overseas adventurists, who are straining for military superiority. Tirelessly continuing to forge nuclear weapons in the military foundries of the USA, they proclaim their intention to open a new front in the arms race that has until now remained beyond militarization--space. This is exactly what the broadcast speech of President Reagan in March 1983 comes down to. The "Strategic Defense Initiative" is advertised as a means of allegedly rendering nuclear weaponry "obsolete and unnecessary," even though the continued testing of such weapons was recently announced with cynical frankness by Gaffney, a representative of the USA's military department.

In turn, Pentagon chief Weinberger, acting as the leading commercial agent for military industry, rejected the idea of a possible renunciation by the USA of its "Star Wars" plans for the sake of achieving an agreement on the reduction of nuclear missile potential at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva:

"No, I would not want this at all. I would consider that a terrible mistake." This minister of defense, who bends over backward to justify the continued buildup of the arsenal of first-strike nuclear weapons under the cloak of the fabled "defensive" initiative of Reagan, contrived to say a "new word" in the sphere of military strategy. While extolling the Pentagon's strategic "triad" in recent discussions with a group of American journalists, he presented it as the "offensive potential of deterrence." According to Weinberger, defense means carrying out a first strike. Such is the twisted logic of American imperialism.

Part of the hidden propaganda system is also the idea, which is strongly thrust upon the public, that the USA "lags behind" the USSR. Washington has repeatedly justified its refusal to end the arms race with the pseudo-necessity to liquidate this "gap." Overseas, they also resort to this false pretext now, not wanting to halt nuclear weapons testing. "In their time, they have spoken of a bomber 'gap,' and later--a missile gap." However, as M.S. Gorbachev pointed out, in answering questions from a TASS correspondent, "each time this was such a notorious fraud that later they themselves acknowledged as much in Washington. In other words, discussions of a 'gap' are initiated when they are striving to achieve military superiority, and when there is no actual desire to solve questions of arms limitation."

Having rejected the Soviet proposal for a nuclear weapons moratorium, the boss of the White House demagogically declared that the USA would consider the question of a ban on testing after they "catch up." But "such a view of the situation is exactly what led to the senseless buildup of weapons over the forty postwar years," observes the well-known American commentator Lewis. Characteristically, the president connects "catching up" with the testing of warheads for the "Midgetman" missile. But the period of its deployment extends into the nineties. Does this mean that according to Washington the minimum period for conducting nuclear explosions stretches on for another ten years? Moreover, American specialists speak of the necessity of nuclear explosions for developing "Star Wars" weapons. And will the world be forced to shudder from nuclear blasts into the twenty-first century as a consequence?

The Soviet Union is striving to break this spiral. In particular, we therefore stand firmly for ceasing the arms race on earth and banning it in space, for freezing nuclear arsenals, for halting nuclear weapons testing and in the long run banning and eliminating it, and for general and complete disarmament. The unilateral decisions taken by the USSR in the last few years alone regarding attempts to stop the race in nuclear arms again and again prove its good will and sincere readiness to turn this dangerous race around.

1983: A moratorium on deploying anti-satellite weapons in space, as long as other countries refrain from doing so.

April 1985: A temporary moratorium on deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe in order to create a favorable atmosphere for the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva.

August 1985: A moratorium on all nuclear explosions in order to create conditions for renewing negotiations for a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons testing.

And all of this after the historic declaration of the USSR in 1982 that it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The initiatives put forth by the Soviet Union are often called a peace offensive. Against this offensive, which is unceasingly conducted in the name of the highest interests of humanity, Washington is trying to create an untested "defense," the primary strategic goal of which is to intensify the pace of the arms race and increase military preparations. However, at the same time it takes upon itself a grave responsibility, since in this way it nudges mankind towards the nuclear abyss.

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RELATED ISSUES

SOVIET COMMENT ON MCFARLANE RESIGNATION

TASS Statement

LD041924 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, 4 December TASS--Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Robert McFarlane is resigning.

This was disclosed today by President Reagan in a talk with journalists. Robert McFarlane is the third assistant to the President for national security affairs leaving this post during the present administration's being in office. One of the causes for the resignation are acute differences amid the President's aides, also on the key foreign policy question.

Reasons for Departure

LD042313 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1953 GMT 4 Dec 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] Western press agencies report the resignation of Robert McFarlane, the assistant to the U.S. President for national security. Rumors of this have long been flying. They were explained by the growing tension in the relations between McFarlane and the leader of the White House staff. It is difficult to say what this tension is based on, but the departure of the assistant to the head of state for national security is an event for the country. After all, you see, he was far from being small fry.

This reorganization is surprising, as McFarlane was not a novice in the sphere of foreign policy. His actions were generally thought of positively in the United States in the period of preparation for the Soviet-U.S. summit level meeting. Evidently, his moderate positions were not to somebody's liking. Moreover, as the U.S. press writes, Shultz and Weinberger do not want an influential rival in this post. Therefore, there are few today who believe the statement by McFarlane himself, that he is departing allegedly only because he wants to give more time to the family, or that he wants to engage in private business. Thus, there is yet another reshuffle in the White House, as a result of some kind of pressure by some group -- it is quite likely that this is how things stand.

Several figures are being put forward for the place of the one who has left, including Jeane Kirkpatrick, the former U.S. representative at the United Nations.

'Caused by Acute Differences'

PM060935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "R. McFarlane's Resignation"]

[Text] Washington, December 5 TASS -- Robert McFarlane, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, has tendered his resignation. President Reagan has accepted the resignation and appointed Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter to the post. Poindexter was McFarlane's deputy.

According to the official White House version, Robert McFarlane resigned his post because he intends to "transfer to work in the private sector." However, as local observers emphasized, the resignation was mainly caused by acute differences among the President's closest entourage over a number of key foreign policy issues. The newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST points out, in particular that McFarlane clashed quite often with Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff," over such matters, for example, as the program for the creation of MX missiles and sanctions against the Pretoria regime."

The newspaper does not specify the nature of the contradictions, but emphasizes that the assistant to the President for national security affairs began to regard as "intolerable" his working relations with Donald Regan.

Robert McFarlane is the President's third national security adviser to resign his post during the present administration's term of office. Observers also note that this is far from being this year's first resignation by President Reagan's closest staff members. Michael Deaver, the White House deputy chief of staff; David Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget; and Edward Rollins, assistant to the President for political and inter-agent affairs have left the White House this year, mainly by virtue of unceasing and acute internecine struggle. George Keyworth, science adviser to the President, resigns on December 31.

It is believed here that these upheavals and reshuffles cannot but tell on how the Washington administration's policy is and will be developing. It is believed, in particular, that Donald Regan, upon McFarlane's resignation, will gain still more appreciable power and influence in the White House in matters of not only domestic policy, but foreign one as well, which as is being maintained here, he has "long been seeking."

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CSO: 5200/1187

RELATED ISSUES

PRAVDA: MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX IMPEDES ARMS CONTROL

PM051209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "Main Obstacle"]

[Text] After the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting THE NEW YORK TIMES published a report from its Moscow correspondent who, with his colleagues from the Western press, had sought to ascertain what, in the Soviet people's opinion, was the reason for the fact that the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting failed to reach an agreement on the arms limitation question.

"The majority of people questioned by the Western media correspondents," the report says, "stated that the main obstacle on the path of achieving progress in the sphere of curbing the arms race is Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative or rather, as it is called throughout the world, the 'star wars' program."

Well, that's how it is. Soviet people do indeed see in this dangerous design the main obstacle on the path to ending the arms race. And they are not alone in this assessment: essentially all peoples and the majority of governments think the same. It is notable that many Western newspapers also give the same description -- word for word -- of the "star wars" program.

Thus, the French newspaper LE MONDE stated: "The main obstacle on the path to further normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations in nuclear disarmament is the U.S 'Strategic Defense Initiative.'" And here is what NEW YORK TIMES observer T. Wicker wrote in the newspaper's 26 November issue: "Since Geneva it has become perfectly obvious that Reagan's 'Strategic Defense Initiative' is the basic obstacle on the path to a 50-percent reduction of the great powers' nuclear arsenals."

Who Stands To Gain From the Space Arms Race

It is just as obvious who is erecting this obstacle: It is a case of the U.S. military-industrial complex, which links its calculations on truly fabulous profits with the creation of a space armaments system.

It is the military-industrial complex and its Pentagon stooges which stonewall any agreement on renouncing the militarization of space although the joint Soviet-U.S. statement on the results of the summit meeting clearly states that the sides intend "to prevent the arms race in space and end it on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear armaments, and strengthen strategic stability."

The two leaders not only put their authority behind this proposition, elaborated back in January by the USSR and the U.S. foreign ministries, but also decided to accelerate work at their representatives' talks in Geneva "with a view to fulfilling these tasks," as their joint statement says.

Nonetheless, literally the day after this accord had been reached, statements percolated from Washington to the effect that the Pentagon, ignoring the talks on preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth, was forcing on the creation (sozdaniye) of space armaments. What is the worth even of the report, made public immediately after the publication of the joint Soviet-U.S. statement, that the administration had decided that one of the U.S. Department of Energy's research centers, the Hanford National Laboratory in Richland, will engage in developing a compact nuclear reactor to feed components of the space "shield." The project is to be completed by 1991. Its implementation will cost \$480 million.

At almost the same time THE NEW YORK TIMES press service published an article meaningfully headed "The 'Star Wars' Industry Is Beginning To Take on Specific Outlines." The article cited abundant official data from which the newspaper concluded that "essentially an industry has already arisen around the 'Strategic Defense Initiative.'"

"The Pentagon is already spending over \$2 billion on research to create [sozdaniye] a space defense system, having concluded over 1,500 contracts," THE NEW YORK TIMES reports. "The fully deployed system will possibly cost from \$400 million to \$1.5 trillion." The list of the contracts connected with "star wars" for fiscal 1985 occupies 28 pages alone.

The large corporations engaged in producing sophisticated arms systems are rushing to get orders from the Pentagon for space weapons, doing everything to advertise their readiness to produce these weapons very quickly. "There is growing talk," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, "of the need to make this system so technically attractive that it will be politically impossible(!) to oppose its deployment."

That, therefore, is the will of the military-industrial complex which does not even conceal the fact that it considers itself the master of the situation in Washington. In this connection we cannot fail to draw attention to the rather clumsy attempts of some -- anonymous, as usual -- "representatives of official U.S. circles" to protest the fact that Moscow is noting this complex' enormous influence on U.S. state affairs.

Who Then is the Master of the Situation in Washington?

"U.S. diplomats and commentators," THE NEW YORK TIMES again wrote recently, "attribute these statements to the Russians' inadequate information about the United States." They claim that this is "an oversimplified view of America." But here is how a well-informed American, NEW YORK TIMES observer A. Lewis, answered these "diplomats and commentators": "Oversimplified? That definition would be more appropriately applied to those who doubt the influence of the military-industrial complex in the United States... The complex' influence has grown beyond the worst expectations."

Lewis recalled that on the day the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva began, THE WASHINGTON POST published an article under the heading "Military Contractors Alarmed at Possible Consequences of Arms Control: Talks between Superpowers Could Lose Them Advantageous Contracts."

The report under this headline stated that military contractors regard as "sinister" (!) the proposal for a 50-percent nuclear arms reduction. THE WASHINGTON POST specified that many U.S. contractors fear an agreement will suddenly be reached on halting the arms race and then those types of weapons which they have spent years developing will be banned "before they enter into the profitable stage of full-scale production."

To this must be added the fact that the U.S. military-industrial monopolies, enjoying the administration's special favor and obtaining superprofits from the arms race, is also contriving to avoid paying taxes, thus swindling the treasury. French capitalist R. Hersant's newspaper LE FIGARO recently violated the principle of class solidarity with its transatlantic partners and revealed the mechanism of this dishonesty (it was evidently filled with envy: Things haven't gotten so far in Western Europe yet!). LE FIGARO published in a prominent place a most eloquent report headed: "United States: Untaxed Superprofits."

It turns out that 275 U.S. military-industrial corporations, enjoying the legislative "relief" introduced in 1981 by the Reagan administration, are paying the treasury three times less than they should.

Moreover, LE FIGARO reports that a whole series of very large corporations are not only not paying taxes, but are even... receiving money from the treasury as reimbursement for previously paid taxes.

To avoid misunderstandings I shall produce the following quotation from the newspaper:

"Boeing: \$2 billion in profits from 1981 through 1984. Tax paid: nil. On the contrary, \$285 million in tax returned. It is striking that this is a legal (!) practice often employed in the United States. Here is what was revealed during studies whose results were published in Washington: About 50 major U.S. companies did not pay one cent in taxes to the federal government from 1981 through 1984 although their profits over this period totaled \$56 billion. At the same time these companies received about \$2.4 billion from the U.S. Treasury over these 4 years, taking advantage of certain provisions in the tax code relating primarily to depreciation allowances and credits for capital investments."

To this we can add that the superprofits from corporations belonging to the military-industrial complex are continuing to grow at truly dizzying rates.

The Rockwell International corporation announced 10 November that its participation in the implementation of the space shuttle program and the creation of the new B-1B strategic bombers gave it record profits in 1984 -- nearly \$600 million, which is 20 percent more than it obtained the previous year.

Lockhead's profits last year were \$344 million -- 12 percent more than the previous year; this revenue was the result of Pentagon orders for the installation of Trident-2 missiles, C-5B military transport aircraft, and other military equipment.

The Northrhop company's income in the third quarter of this year alone increased 36 percent through government orders for the installation of fighters and research work in the field of electronic apparatus for missiles.

This list could be extended.

What Perturbs the Americans

"Before World War II, in my youth, we laughed at the Marxist proposition that the capitalist countries' economy depends on war and military production." A. Lewis, whose views are, of course, far from Marxist, writes in THE NEW YORK TIMES. "But in the time which has elapsed since World War II the state of affairs in our country has changed. That is what President Eisenhower stressed when he said: 'We must guard against the military-industrial complex' acquisition of unwarranted influence, voluntary or involuntary. The potential exists and will continue to exist for a catastrophic increase in the power of those who possess it unrightfully.'"

Since Eisenhower made that statement the military-industrial complex has strengthened its position still further and this cannot fail to perturb sensible Americans, and not only Americans.

"To all appearances nuclear weapons have acquired their own uncontrollable dynamic," A. Lewis noted. "In terms of 1985 dollars, in the period since 1945 we have spent \$1.9 trillion on armaments and systems for their delivery. We now have over 25,000 nuclear arms systems and every day we produce approximately five new warheads.

The military bureaucratic apparatus and the zeal displayed by scientists in the laboratories where work on armaments is done just like the economic motives (read -- the chase after profits! -- Yu. Zh.) of the aerospace industry are pushing us to produce an increasing quantity of weapons. Worst of all is the fact that we are letting ourselves be hypnotized into regarding military expenditure as a means of increasing the number of jobs. That is what the weapons manufacturers are trying to persuade us with and we believe them. In fact reliance on military production undermines our ability to produce civilian goods and to compete in that sphere."

To this should be added the fact that the military-industrial complex, growing rich on the arms race, is literally ruining America. After all, it is a fact that the United States produced its 1985 budget with a deficit of over \$200 billion and its state debts were in excess of \$2 trillion. However much the Reagan administration may economize on allowances for its sick and poor citizens and school lunches, it cannot, of course, thus fill in the enormous hole in the state budget caused by the unceremonious rule of the military-industrial complex which has been and remains the main obstacle not only on the path toward halting the pernicious arms race, but also on the path to the normalization of the U.S. economy.

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RELATED ISSUES

USSR: UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT EFFORTS

'Significant Achievement'

PM131120 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent A. Tolkunov: "Halting the Arms Race"]

[Text] New York, 9 Nov--The UN General Assembly 40th session First Committee is continuing to discuss disarmament issues. The speeches by the majority of delegations stress the need to adopt urgent, concrete measures to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, prevent an arms race in space, and stop it on earth.

As many delegations have emphasized, the United Nations is playing an important part in mobilizing public opinion in support of peace and disarmament. This will be fully manifested in 1986 as well, which the United Nations has proclaimed international peace year. It is noted that the United Nations' worldwide campaign for disarmament is one of its significant achievements.

The Soviet Union welcomes the world campaign for disarmament and is making a substantial contribution to running it, USSR representative V.F. Petrovskiy noted, speaking in the First Committee. The struggle for peace and disarmament is seen by Soviet people as a matter for the whole people.

Soviet peace fighters are performing a vanguard role in the world antiwar movement. This was strikingly exemplified by the month of vigorous action against the threat of nuclear war which was held in May in the USSR and during which 93 million of our citizens attended antiwar rallies and demonstrations.

The USSR intends to continue giving all-round support to UN efforts to conduct a worldwide campaign for disarmament, efforts which contribute to the solution of the key tasks of our time.

Urges Curb on Naval Weapons

LD190417 Moscow TASS in English 2231 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] New York, 19 Nov (TASS)--The First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly called for measures to curb the race in naval armaments. The draft resolution approved by a majority of votes stresses the imperative need of opening talks with the participation of major naval powers, especially nuclear-weapon states, on the limitation of naval activity, the limitation and reduction of naval armaments and the extension of confidence building measures to the seas and oceans. The First Committee also approved the draft resolution calling for the prevention of the arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof.

Approves Draft Resolution

LD190919 Moscow TASS in English 0525 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] New York, 19 Nov (TASS)--At the initiative of a group of socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly approved the draft resolution on an international convention on enhancing the security of non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. The resolution stresses that if all states which possess nuclear weapons pledge not to be the first to use them it would actually be tantamount to the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons against all states, including those which have no such weapons.

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RELATED ISSUES

NORWAY SUPPORTS NUCLEAR FREEZE POLICY IN UN

PM211527 Oslo AFTENPOST in Norwegian 19 Nov 85 p 3

[Morten Malmo report: "Norway Will Vote for a Freeze at the United Nations"]

[Text] All the parties in the Storting with the exception of the Progress Party now support a Norwegian UN vote in favor of a freeze on nuclear arsenals. In explaining its UN vote Norway will stress that it is a so-called "agreed freeze" that it supports. Both Foreign Minister Svenn Stray and his predecessor at the Foreign Ministry, Knut Frydenlund (Labor Party), view the resolution of the conflict surrounding the "freeze issue" as an important contribution to greater consensus on Norwegian foreign and security policy.

In the past Norway has voted against and abstained when the Swedish Mexican freeze proposal has been raised at the United Nations. The fact that this time Norway is able to vote for the proposal is because passages criticizing the United States and praising and praising the Soviet Union have been removed. The clarification of the issue amongst the government parties began in earnest on Thursday [14 November] when the government's foreign and security policy committee met. This committee consists of Prime Minister Kare Willoch, Foreign Minister Svenn Stray, Defense Minister Anders C. Sjaastad, Church and Education Minister Kjell Magne Bondevik, Transport and Communications Minister Johan J. Jakobsen, and Under Secretaries of State Nils Morten Udgaard and Thorbjorn Froysnes. The committee met again yesterday when the government parties' parliamentary leaders and Storting Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Jan Petersen (Conservative) were also present at the talks. It was in this way that a final solution was reached and this was put to the Storting's extended foreign affairs and constitutional committee yesterday afternoon. Such rapid treatment of the matter was necessary, because it is possible that the freeze proposal will be raised in the UN First Committee today.

The three government parties agreed on the following six points in connection with the freeze proposal:

"The proposed Mexican UN resolution on a nuclear freeze this time supports the negotiations taking place in Geneva. Norway therefore takes this to

support for an /AGREED/ [capitalized word between slantlines printed in italics] freeze. This is the type of freeze that Norway is able to support. Reference is here made to report S225 (1983-1984).

"Norway gives its backing to the Western alliance's strategy and disagrees with the resolution's reference to "nuclear deterrence." Norway does not agree that "nuclear deterrence has increased insecurity and less stability in international politics. Reference is again made to the abovementioned report S225 (1983-1984).

"Norway takes as its point of departure the NATO two-track decision which also aims at negotiations to reduce the danger of nuclear war in Europe. Norway's vote does not therefore represent any criticism of the countries implementing this decision or of other joint NATO decisions.

"With reference to the above, which will, when necessary, be emphasized in an explanation of the Norwegian vote, the conclusion has been reached that Norway is able to /VOTE FOR THE ABOVENTIONED DRAFT RESOLUTION/ [words in italics]. This position will be discussed in the Storting's extended foreign affairs and constitutional committee before a final decision is reached.

"There is agreement that Norway must stress a joint approach by NATO as support for the Western negotiators during the negotiations on disarmament and arms control.

"Since the Norwegian Government still adheres to the contents of the Foreign Ministry's 16 April 1984 letter on SDI to the Storting we hereby state that there are no further remarks to be made about later statements from official Norwegian circles about the matter."

The parliamentary leaders of the Christian People's Party and Center Party, Harald Synnes and Johan Buttedahl, said that they were both satisfied with the outcome. Buttedahl does not think that the statements last weekend from his party colleague, Ragnhild Q. Haarstad, that she would topple the government if it did not vote in favor of the freeze proposal at the United Nations have had any effect on the negotiations among the government parties. "We already had an outline ready before the weekend," Buttedahl said.

The government's solution has met with satisfaction in the Labor Party and the Socialist Left Party. Storting Foreign Affairs Committee Deputy Chairman Knut Frydenlund (Labor Party) pointed out how necessary it is for the government to take account of the views of the majority in the Storting. "This is necessary if you want to pursue a firm foreign policy," Frydenlund said. Socialist Left Party Parliamentary Leader Hana Kvanmo is also satisfied even though not all sections of the explanatory statement are to her taste. The Socialist Left Party will now consider whether it should withdraw its Storting motion demanding that

Norway vote for the freeze proposal at the United Nations. The Progress Party's Bjorn Erling Ytterhorn said that the freeze proposal is in direct conflict with the NATO two-track decision and that its implementation would make permanent a Soviet superiority. "I hope that the government's position does not mean that it is Storting deputies Lars Velsand and Ragnhild Q. Haarstad who are now determining the [words indistinct].

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RELATED ISSUES

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER ORZECHOWSKI VISITS MOSCOW

Meets With Shevardnadze

PM071752 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Excerpts] On 6 December E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, gave a luncheon in honor of M. Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish foreign minister.

Present at the luncheon were M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and other officials; on the Polish side--M. Orzechowski.

E.A. Shevardnadze went on to point out that the Polish foreign minister's official friendly visit is taking place at a time when all world public attention is riveted on an event of tremendous international significance -- the recent Geneva meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan.

The unanimous desire to ensure that the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting helped to ease the dangerous tensions in the world, lessen the threat of war, and make real progress toward disarmament was voiced at the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee conference in Sofia in October of this year. So the voice of the Land of the Soviets was heard in Geneva also on behalf of all the Warsaw Pact members. At the meeting of the fraternal states' top leaders in Prague, which followed the Geneva talks, an exceptionally high assessment was made, of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's contribution to advancing the socialist community countries' joint peace-loving positions.

On the whole, to define the balance of the results of the meeting, it was undoubtedly positive. At the same time we understand that their true significance will have to be brought to light in concrete deeds. As for the Soviet Union, we have advanced a specific program for improving the international situation and moving from the stockpiling of lethal weapons to their reduction and destruction and to the prevention of an arms race in space. It is important that the United States also travel its half of the path toward reaching mutually acceptable accords, above all in the key spheres of security.

In a reply speech M. Orzechowski expressed profound gratitude for the hospitality and the cordial welcome, which are an expression of the feeling of friendship which the Soviet people have for the Polish people.

Our talks have confirmed once again that we will consistently implement the decisions of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee conference in Sofia. The statement adopted there broadly presents the peace-loving course of the allied states and defines real ways to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and to achieve a change of the better in international relations. Poland unswervingly follows this course.

We recently witnessed an important event in international life, namely the meeting between Comrade M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan. The activity of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and of the entire Soviet delegation in Geneva has been perceived with complete understanding by the Polish people. We familiarized ourselves with great satisfaction with the information on the course of the Geneva summit meeting submitted by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev at the Prague meeting of top leaders of the Warsaw Pact states. We wholly and fully share the Soviet Union's position in Geneva and will give it resolute support.

We believe that there is nothing more important for ensuring peace at the present time than to halt the arms race and, in particular, to limit nuclear arms and prevent the militarization of space. Poland will do everything in its power to help make progress in this sphere and return to the policy of detente and mutually advantageous, equitable international cooperation. At the same time Poland will make a contribution to strengthening the defense potential of our alliance.

Communiqué Issued

PM061625 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Dec Morning Edition p 4

["Joint Soviet-Polish Communiqué"]

[Excerpts] M. Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish foreign minister, was in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit 5-6 December 1985 at the Soviet Government's invitation.

M. Orzechowski was received by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The ministers paid special attention to the results of the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan in Geneva, which have met with the unanimous approval of the top leaders of the Warsaw Pact states in Prague. The sides believe that the halting of the arms race on earth and the prevention of its extension into space is the most urgent task of the present day. In this connection emphasis was placed on the fundamental importance of the statement of the USSR and the United States on the impermissibility of nuclear war and the sides' undertaking not to seek to achieve military superiority.

Noting that the start of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue is being welcomed with satisfaction throughout the world, the ministers stressed that the practical implementation of the accords which have been reached is one of the most important ways of normalizing the international situation.

The ministers favored the expedient attainment of positive results at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. They note definite progress at the conference in Stockholm and advocate adopting a document including both specific undertakings on the nonuse of force and mutually acceptable confidence-building measures.

The Soviet Union and Poland advocate a universal and complete ban on chemical weapons and the destruction of their stockpiles and support the efforts of the GDR and the CSSR to create a zone free from chemical weapons in central Europe as an important step on the way to that goal. They advocate that measures be taken to prevent the proliferation of chemical weapons.

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